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B.H.T.D. Medical Officer of Health

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the year 1959

G. WYNNE GRIFFITH, M.D., D.P.H.

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To :

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the forty-eighth annual report of the County Medical Officer of Health, being a report on the health of the county in 1959.

Vital Statistics.

The *population* of the county, estimated at mid-year to be 52,300 shows a slight increase on the previous year. The *birth rate* for the last few years has shown a consistent upward trend similar to that shown by the rates for England and Wales. In 1955 the rate for Anglesey was 15.3 per 1,000 population. In 1959 the rate for the county had risen to 16.7 per 1,000 population. The *infant mortality rate* rose slightly from the record low figure of 16.5 per 1,000 live births for 1958 to 18.3 per 1,000 live births, but was still below the national rate of 22.0 per 1,000 live births.

There was one *maternal death* in 1959.

In the field of epidemiology the only notable feature of the year was the persistence into the first quarter of 1959 of the heavy *measles* epidemic which struck the county in the latter months of 1958.

Mental Health.

One of the most striking features of the contemporary scene in social medicine is the awakening interest which can be discerned on many sides in the problems of mental health. The changes which are occurring in this field can be traced back over many decades, at least as far as the 1930 Mental Treatment Act, but there is no doubt that the tempo of change has been accelerating in recent years. The appointment of a Royal Commission in 1954 was in itself evidence that the Government of the day recognised that the time had come for a new approach and the legislation consequent upon the Commission's Report reached the statute book as the Mental Health Act, 1959. Future generations may come to recognise this as a landmark as important in its way as the Public Health Act of 1875 and the National Health Service Act of 1946.

The Council considered during the year the form in which they should cast their proposals for implementing the provisions of the Act. In common with other local health authorities we shall be required to develop a mental health service with the object of providing community support and help for those suffering from mental disorder and where custodial care or hospital treatment is no longer

required. Hitherto, many patients have been detained in mental hospitals long after the urgent need that first occasioned their admission has passed. Their disease if not cured is arrested, they may have some residual disability, but were there other facilities for their care they could be discharged from hospital. We shall have to play our part in the future in helping to provide those "other facilities." This is not to say that we can anticipate a wholesale decanting of chronic cases from mental hospitals into local authority hostels on some "appointed day." The type of case one has in mind will have spent so many years in the hospital that it would be inhuman to remove them from surroundings that at this late stage have become accepted and familiar. What will happen in the future is that this type of case will not be allowed to remain in the mental hospital until he knows no other home. If at all possible he must be restored to the care of private individuals who in turn must be helped to undertake that task and where that is not possible he must be cared for in a hostel suitably staffed and situated. Provision too will need to be made for the rehabilitation in the industrial as well as in the social sense of every patient capable of being helped back to normality. Again the difficult task of helping those who are defective mentally must be tackled by providing them with training and occupation to the extent that they are capable of benefiting thereby.

In all this work we must clearly aim at the closest co-operation with the hospital services. In the field of maternal and child care we know from experience how the integration of the local authority services with those of the hospital can pay dividends. The way we are to achieve this aim in the mental health field has yet to be worked out. In tuberculosis work the consultant responsible for the hospital side of the service is also employed by the local authority and this may prove a useful precedent.

There are in this country several interesting schemes in operation which serve to indicate possible patterns for a fully developed mental health service. When considering this problem however it was felt that properly to plan our future mental health services necessitated a good deal more precise and comprehensive information as to the nature and extent of the needs which those services would require to fill than was available to us in a rural area such as Anglesey at the present time. An approach was therefore made to the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust to see if they would be prepared to finance a survey of mental health needs in this county. The scheme submitted received the Trustees' approval and a very generous grant of £13,700 was made. The work is under the general supervision of an Advisory Committee on which serve the senior consultant psychiatrist (Dr. J. H. O. Roberts), the Director of the Department of Psychological Studies, University of Liverpool (Dr. S. Barton Hall), the Professor of Social Science, University of Liverpool (Professor T. S. Simey)

and a member of his staff (Mr. D. Jehu), together with the county medical officer of health.

Some time must necessarily elapse before the work of this survey is complete, but the comparatively short delay in launching a new service of this kind is accepted in the anticipation that the results of the survey will enable us to plan a service best adapted to the actual needs of the county.

Meanwhile, the newly formed Mental Health Sub-Committee have given consideration to the question of staffing. Some uncertainty arises in this connection because the Government have yet to indicate their attitude towards the Younghusband Report, which makes certain proposals with respect to the future of social work in mental health as in other fields. One important decision the committee has however taken, namely that field workers in the mental health service in future will need to devote the whole of their time to this work. On this principle will have to depend the way in which the Council solve the consequent problems of staffing.

Tuberculosis.

Since 1957 we have been using serial tuberculin tests on primary school children with two objects in mind : firstly to identify children recently infected and therefore possibly in need of treatment, and secondly as a pointer to undetected sources of infection in the community. Serial tuberculin testing involves giving each child annually a multiple puncture test, and this is done by the health visitors who have been trained in the use of the Heaf "gun." The procedure has proved highly popular because 9 out of 10 parents of young children give their consent to these tests.

Two instances occurred during the year which point to the value of these serial tuberculin tests. In the first instance a small boy, tested in 1958 at the age of 5, was recorded as negative. When the test was repeated in 1959 he was found to have become positive. By that time he had a younger brother at school under five years of age. This brother was also found to be positive. There was a sister under school age at home who was subsequently tested and found to be positive. These children were examined by the Chest Physician and all three were admitted to hospital suffering from a pulmonary form of tuberculosis. When the parents were X-rayed the father was found to be a source of infection, having bilateral disease.

In the second instance a boy of 6 was found to be positive having converted from being negative the previous year. Two other children in the family, both under school age, were then tested and one of them (aged 4) was found to be positive and the other (aged 14 months) gave a negative reaction. The children were seen by the Chest

Physician who found no evidence of active disease and the parents were X-rayed with negative results. The family lived on a farm and on enquiry it transpired that two milking cows had been found to be reactors at a routine T.T. test some three months previously. The outbreak among the cattle was being investigated at the time by the veterinary authorities and eventually 15 cattle out of a herd of 25 had to be slaughtered. It seems reasonable to conclude that the two children had been infected by the cattle, particularly as the youngest child (who was negative) had never been given milk from the herd. This conclusion was made the stronger when it was found that a boy aged 8, living nearby, who had occasionally drank milk from the farm, had also converted to positive without an examination showing evidence of any active disease. The household contacts of this boy were X-rayed with negative results.

The time table of events showed that the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture had knowledge of this possible source of tuberculous infection before we did. It has been agreed between us as a result of discussions arising out of this episode that he will in future inform me of milking animals showing positive reactions so that I may investigate the question of human infection arising therefrom. At the same time I have agreed, subject to the consent of the patients concerned, to inform him of any human cases in contact with cattle so that he may take this information into account when considering the reason for the occurrence of reactors in a herd.

Staff.

The resignation was received during 1959 of Mr. O. Capper Jenkins, Principal Dental Officer, who moved to a similar appointment with another authority. I should like to record my appreciation of the work done by Mr. Jenkins during his period of service in Anglesey. I extend a welcome to his successor—Mr. H. Levison, F.D.S.—and express the hope that we shall enjoy his collaboration for many years to come in the important work of dental health.

At her own request, Dr. M. Humphreys Jones was allowed to relinquish her full-time appointment as assistant medical officer and was re-engaged as such on a part-time basis.

Acknowledgments.

Once again I am glad of the opportunity to bring to your attention the many services rendered by voluntary workers, particularly the voluntary helpers at the infant welfare clinics, the St. John Detachments and the British Red Cross Society.

It is a pleasure, too, to acknowledge the kindness and co-operation shown by the other officers of the council. I am particularly indebted to the Clerk of the Council and his department for assistance and

advice frequently sought and readily given. The County Water Engineer (Mr. W. H. Austin), and the Inspector of Food and Drugs (Mr. H. A. Thomas) kindly provided information relating to their departments for inclusion in this report. I am indebted to the district medical officers of health, the assistant county medical officers, the nursing and clerical staff for their loyal co-operation. I welcome, too, the opportunity to thank you, Sir, and the members of the Health Committee for the interest you have evinced in the work of the department and for the support you have accorded to me at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. WYNNE GRIFFITH,

County Medical Officer.

June. 1960

GENERAL STATISTICS

Table 1.

<i>District</i>	<i>Area in Acres</i>	<i>*Popula- tion</i>	<i>Rateable Value (1.4.59)</i>
			£
Beaumaris Borough	3,135	2,220	27,357
Amlwch Urban	4,494	3,020	52,532
Holyhead Urban	730	10,370	100,973
Llangefni Urban	2,510	2,970	40,717
Menai Bridge Urban	824	2,050	22,260
Total Urban Districts	11,693	20,630	243,839
Aethwy Rural	52,352	10,610	63,859
Twrcelyn Rural	53,865	8,400	55,595
Valley Rural	58,784	12,660	107,203
Total Rural Districts	165,001	31,670	226,657
Total Administrative County...	176,694	52,300	470,496

* Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1959

Product of 1d. rate for County 1959/60 £1,811

METEOROLOGY

Monthly climatological data relating to R.A.F. Establishment, Valley, and supplied by courtesy of the Director General of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry.

Table 2

Month	RAINFALL		SUNSHINE		TEMPERATURE		FOG
	Mean dly. rainfall mms.	No. of Wet Days	Mean dly. hrs. of sunshine	No. of sunny days	Mean Max. Day Temp.	Mean Min. Night Temp.	No. of days fog recorded
January	3.6	17	2.7	7	44	35	2
February	0.6	4	3.1	9	47	39	2
March	1.2	13	5.1	9	51	41	2
April	1.8	10	4.9	6	54	43	3
May	1.4	8	8.4	14	62	47	1
June	1.4	7	8.8	13	64	52	0
July	0.9	7	7.3	11	67	54	1
August	0.2	3	7.0	10	69	55	2
September	0.7	2	6.4	15	68	51	4
October	4.3	15	3.8	10	62	51	0
November	6.2	21	1.3	2	51	45	0
December	5.0	25	1.0	3	49	43	0

- (1) "Wet day" is a day when 1.0 mm. or more of rain was recorded.
- (2) "Sunny day" is a day when 60 per cent. of possible hours of sunshine was recorded.
- (3) Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.

The main feature of the year was the very dry, hot weather between May and September. Rainfall was high during the last three months of the year. Fog was recorded on 17 days only.

VITAL STATISTICS

Where possible the comparable rates for England and Wales are shown. For the current year these are provisional figures issued by the Registrar General.

A table will be found at Appendix "D" showing the statistics for the individual county districts.

Births

There were 874 *live births* registered during the year, corresponding to a birth rate of 16.7 per 1,000 population.

The trend of the birth rate over the past 10 years can be seen from table 3, which gives the England and Wales data for comparison.

Table 3.

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1950.....	16.8	15.8
1951.....	16.1	15.5
1952.....	17.0	15.3
1953.....	16.1	15.5
1954.....	15.9	15.2
1955.....	15.3	15.0
1956.....	16.0	15.6
1957.....	16.1	16.1
1958.....	16.3	16.4
1959.....	16.7	16.5

Illegitimate live births accounted for 36 out of the total of 874 live births (or 4.1 per cent. of the total).

The illegitimate birth rate is thus 0.69 per 1,000 population. The trend of the illegitimate birth rate over the past 10 years can be seen from the table set out below, which gives for comparison the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

Table 4

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1950.....	1.3	0.8
1951.....	0.9	0.7
1952.....	1.2	0.7
1953.....	1.2	0.7
1954.....	0.8	0.7
1955.....	1.0	0.7
1956.....	0.8	0.7
1957.....	0.9	0.8
1958.....	0.7	0.8
1959.....	0.7	Not available

Stillbirths.

Stillbirths during the year numbered 25, which gives a stillbirth rate of 0.48 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.36. To express stillbirths as a rate per 1,000 population is liable to mislead, because if the population is ageing, that fact alone would cause a decline in the rate computed in this way. It is of more interest to know what proportion of developing pregnancies (i.e., pregnancies which advance to the 28th week) have live issue. Table 5 shows the stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births for the past 10 years, with the England and Wales figures for comparison.

Table 5

STILLBIRTHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL)

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1950.....	29	23
1951.....	19	23
1952.....	25	23
1953.....	17	22
1954.....	25	23
1955.....	28	23
1956.....	28	23
1957.....	28	22
1958.....	20	22
1959.....	28	21

Infant Mortality

There were 16 deaths of infants under 12 months of age during the year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 18.3 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 22.0 per 1,000 live births. There were no deaths of illegitimate infants. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 corresponding live births were therefore :—

Legitimate : 19.1 Illegitimate : Nil.

The trend of the infant mortality rate over the past 10 years can be seen by reference to Table 6.

Table 6

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1950.....	38	30
1951.....	55	30
1952.....	47	28
1953.....	33	27
1954.....	28	25
1955.....	43	25
1956.....	23	24
1957.....	24	23
1958.....	17	23
1959.....	18	22

Neonatal Mortality.

It is convenient when considering the mortality of infancy to differentiate between deaths in the first month of life (neonatal deaths) and subsequent deaths in the first year of life. The neonatal mortality is closely allied to stillbirth in-so-far as factors operative during the pregnancy and the confinement are largely responsible for both. The table below sets out the neonatal mortality for the county.

Table 7

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE

(Deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births)

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1950.....	19	18
1951.....	28	19
1952.....	33	18
1953.....	22	18
1954.....	17	18
1955.....	33	17
1956.....	17	17
1957.....	13	16
1958.....	12	16
1959.....	14	16

Maternal Mortality

There was one maternal death during the year. Table 8 gives details of maternal mortality for the past 10 years.

Table 8
MATERNAL MORTALITY

	<i>Actual Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)</i>	
		<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1950.....	—	—	0.9
1951.....	—	—	0.8
1952.....	1	1.1	0.8
1953.....	1	1.2	0.8
1954.....	1	1.2	0.7
1955.....	2	2.5	0.6
1956.....	1	1.2	0.6
1957.....	—	—	0.9
1958.....	—	—	0.4
1959.....	1	1.1	0.8

General Mortality.

There were 741 deaths of persons of all ages registered during the year after allowing for transferable deaths (inward and outward). This gives a crude death rate of 14.2 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 11.6. Because the rates as computed take no account of differences in the age composition of the population in question (hence the appellation "crude") whereas as a matter of common experience, mortality is correlated to age, valid comparisons of crude rates are impossible to make. Applying the comparability factor given by the Registrar General to the crude deathrate gives a corrected death rate of 12.6 per 1,000 population.

Tables 9 and 10 show the deaths according to the cause and classified by county district and by age at death respectively.

There were 50 more deaths in 1959 than in the previous year. This increase is largely accounted for by the increase in deaths attributed to vascular lesions of the central nervous system (18 more deaths in 1959 than in 1958), coronary heart disease (17), and a miscellaneous group of "other diseases" (14).

Table 9

CAUSES OF DEATH CLASSIFIED BY COUNTY DISTRICTS,
1959

CAUSES.	<i>Ambwch</i>	<i>Beaumaris</i>	<i>Llolyhead</i>	<i>Llangefni</i>	<i>Menai Bridge</i>	<i>Aethwy</i>	<i>Tirrelyn</i>	<i>Valley</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	6
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
7 Acute Poliomyelitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
9 Other infective diseases	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
10 Cancer of stomach	—	—	5	1	—	5	3	8	22
11 Cancer of lung	2	1	8	—	1	1	1	2	16
12 Cancer of breast	2	1	3	—	2	—	3	3	14
13 Cancer of uterus	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	3	9
14 Cancer of all other sites	3	1	12	3	3	15	7	13	57
15 Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
16 Diabetes	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	5
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	6	29	5	6	22	34	37	151
18 Coronary disease, angina	1	5	21	2	4	23	19	20	95
19 Hypertension with heart disease..	—	—	5	1	1	6	—	2	15
20 Other heart diseases	5	2	31	4	5	30	21	33	131
21 Other circulatory diseases	1	1	2	3	1	8	4	13	33
22 Influenza	2	—	2	1	1	2	3	—	11
23 Pneumonia	1	—	—	2	—	4	2	—	9
24 Bronchitis	1	1	7	2	—	5	—	10	26
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	2	7
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea..	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	6
28 Nephritis and nephrosis.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	6	9
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	3	—	1	4	—	3	12
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
31 Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	2	13	3	4	15	14	13	68
33 Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	5
34 All other accidents	1	—	4	2	—	2	—	6	15
35 Suicide	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
36 Homicide and operations of war..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	37	23	157	31	32	156	121	184	741

Table 10. CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1959

CAUSES	MALES								FEMALES								Total	
	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-		
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6 Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
9 Other infective diseases	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
10 Cancer of stomach	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	22	
11 Cancer of lung	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
12 Cancer of breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	14	
13 Cancer of uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	9	
14 Cancer of all other sites	—	—	—	—	2	5	10	8	—	—	—	—	2	13	7	10	57	
15 Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	
16 Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	5	
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	2	10	26	38	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	22	42	151

18	Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	—	28	25	17	—	—	—	1	3	6	15	95
19	Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	15
20	Other heart diseases	—	—	—	—	2	4	16	32	—	—	1	2	15	59	131
21	Other circulatory diseases	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	9	—	—	1	2	5	12	33
22	Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	11
23	Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	9
24	Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	7	—	1	—	1	3	9	26
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	6
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	9
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
31	Congenital malformations	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	—	1	1	2	5	11	5	—	—	1	4	8	19	68
33	Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	5
34	All other accidents	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	3	15
35	Suicide	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes.....		7	1	1	6	12	82	105	159	9	4	3	1	10	59	741

The Main Causes of Death

A summary of the deaths showing the principal causes is given below.

Table 11

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent. of all deaths</i>
Heart disease	241	32.6
Cancer	120	16.2
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	151	20.4
Bronchitis and Pneumonia.....	35	4.7
Tuberculosis	7	0.9
Violence	23	3.1
Congenital Malformations, etc.	3	0.4
All other causes	161	21.7
	<hr/> 741 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

The following table shows the relative importance of the principal causes of death in Anglesey over a period of years.

Table 12

<i>Years</i>	<i>Total deaths all causes</i>	<i>Per cent. of total deaths due to</i>				
		<i>Heart disease</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>Bronchitis Pneumonia</i>	<i>Tuber- culosis</i>	<i>Fevers*</i>
1915/19 ...	4,151	11.2	9.2	13.4	10.5	9.3
1920/24 ...	3,733	13.6	11.4	9.5	9.7	8.2
1925/29 ...	3,810	14.2	12.6	10.1	8.7	7.9
1930/34 ...	3,744	21.6	14.1	7.3	8.1	4.6
1935/39 ...	3,775	26.4	14.8	6.9	5.7	7.6
1940/44 ...	3,772	26.0	14.0	9.5	5.6	4.0
1945/49 ...	3,508	30.6	16.0	7.1	4.8	0.9
1950/54 ...	3,622	29.4	16.1	7.2	2.3	0.6
1955/59 ...	3,767	32.6	16.7	6.6	1.2	0.2

* Fevers include diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, cerebro-spinal fever, scarlet fever, typhoid, enteric fever and poliomyelitis.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

The notifications of infectious diseases during the year are set out below.

Tables 13 and 14 include cases diagnosed in Caernarvonshire hospitals and therefore notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the hospital is situate.

Table 13

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1959

DISEASE.	URBAN					RURAL			Total
	<i>Amlwch</i>	<i>Bearmaris</i>	<i>Llolybead</i>	<i>Llangefni</i>	<i>Menai Bridge</i>	<i>Aethwy</i>	<i>Tirrelyn</i>	<i>Vally</i>	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	5	—	3	1	1	9	3	5	27
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Acute pneumonia	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	5
Ac. poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	7	3	149	15	19	170	155	135	653
Whooping Cough	7	—	46	—	—	2	12	22	89
Food Poisoning	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	1	—	3	2	—	5	3	—	14
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	2	8
Ac. Inf. Encephalitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

In Table 14 will be found the trend of notifications over the last 10 years.

Apart from measles, the incidence of infectious diseases was once again low. Scarlet fever and *dysentery* showed a decrease as compared with 1958, but *whooping cough* showed an increase. The epidemic of *measles* that swept through the county towards the end of 1958—1,143 cases were notified—continued for some months into 1959 and a further 653 cases were notified. A sporadic outbreak of *paratyphoid*—part of a larger epidemic which involved Caernarvonshire and other areas in North Wales—produced 14 cases. Efforts to trace the cause of infection were unsuccessful. For the first time for a number of years a few cases (8) of *puerperal pyrexia* were notified.

There were no cases of *diphtheria*, *smallpox* or *ophthalmia neonatorum* during the year.

This is the 10th year in succession in which no confirmed cases of *diphtheria* have been notified and the 13th consecutive year in which no death has occurred from this disease. That this happy state of affairs is the result of widespread immunisation cannot be contested.

Not one case of *poliomyelitis* occurred.

Table 14

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1950/59

DISEASE	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	65	27	58	49	99	21	28	10	50	27
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	14
Dysentery	23	50	6	63	3	22	12	45	14	3
Pneumonia	28	81	29	10	21	9	6	7	7	5
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	1
Ac. Poliomyelitis ...	3	4	2	5	4	4	6	3	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
Erysipelas	4	4	3	2	2	—	1	1	—	1
Measles	175	1191	70	763	159	938	204	54	1143	653
Whooping Cough ..	72	430	286	144	168	158	32	5	2	89
Ophth. Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	7	3	59	2	1	8	1	3
Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria*	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

*Contracted abroad.

Mortality from infectious diseases during the year is shown in Table 15, together with the trend of mortality over the past 10 years.

Table 15

MORTALITY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1950/59
(including certain diseases which are not notifiable)

DISEASE.	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	1†	—	1†	1*	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ac. inf. enceph. ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyel. and polioenceph	1	—	—	1*	—	—	1	—	—	—
Enceph. Leth.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	—	1	1	1*	1	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	5	38	5	4	9	7	2	10	4	11
Diarrhoea under 2 years	2	8	2	3	1	1	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Inward Transferable Death.

†Not notified.

Mortality from the commoner infectious diseases was again low during 1959. There were however 3 other deaths (one adult and two small children) not shown in this table due to a fulminating form of septicaemia probably streptococcal in origin which proved so rapidly fatal that antibiotic therapy was of no avail.

Venereal Disease

Details of the work done at the Caernarvon and Anglesey Clinic and at the St. David's Hospital for Anglesey patients are as follows :

Table 16

	<i>Syphilis</i>		<i>Gonorrhoea</i>		<i>Non-Venereal Conditions</i>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
New Cases	—	—	—	—	20	4
Early	—	—				
Late	—	1				
Congenital	4	2				
Old Cases and transferred Cases	25	32	—	—	9	1
Defaulters :						
For treatment and for observation	10	10	—	—	3	—
Total remaining	17	19	—	—	8	1

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Smallpox Vaccination.

During the year vaccination records were related to the area of residence as follows :

Table 17

VACCINATION RECORDS RECEIVED IN 1959

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re- vaccinations</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amlwch	43	11	54
Beaumaris	14	4	18
Holyhead	125	27	152
Llangefni	35	5	40
Menai Bridge	19	7	26
Aethwy	91	111	202
Twrcelyn	87	23	110
Valley	114	19	133
Total	528	207	735

The number of infant vaccinations in Anglesey in 1959 is equivalent to 60 per cent. of the number of live births notified.

That we have achieved a higher level of protection than in the country generally is due to the good work in health education of the local medical profession and the health visitors. Nevertheless, there is room for improvement and our aim should be the successful vaccination of every healthy baby. The resulting level of immunity would in due course enable us to face with equanimity the prospect of the introduction of virulent smallpox into our community a contingency which is ever present in these days of rapid and extensive air-travel.

Diphtheria Immunisation

787 children were immunised during 1959 as follows :

Under 1 year at date of final injection.....	400
From 1-4 years " " "	241
From 5-14 years " " "	144
15 and over " " "	2

In addition 1,363 children received a "boosting" dose during the year.

At the end of 1959 it is estimated that the following percentages of children were fully protected by immunisation against diphtheria.

<i>Aged</i>	<i>Per cent. Protected</i>
Under 1 year	13.8
From 1 to 4 years	64.9
From 5 to 14 years	74.6
Total: Under 15 years	67.5

Whooping Cough Vaccination

The number of children protected against whooping cough during 1959 were:

Under 1 year at date of final injection	528
From 1 to 4 years „ „ „	117
From 5 to 14 years,, „ „	6
15 and over „ „ „	1
Total.....	652

The number of children given a course of injections in 1958 was 562.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year there was again a considerable increase in the amount of vaccine made available to us.

The volume of work involved may be judged by the following figures which shows the position at the end of the year (the corresponding figures for 1958 are shown in brackets).

No. completed three injections	8723 (2,198)
No. completed two injections	4350 (6,731)
(i.e., awaiting 3rd injection)	
No. completed one injection	100 (343)
(i.e., awaiting 2nd injection)	
No. awaiting first injection	67 (769)

At the end of 1959 I estimate that 80 per cent. of those under 15 years of age and 20 per cent. of those between 15 and 25 years had received at least two injections of vaccine.

Evening clinics were held during the year at five centres, but the response among the young people was not encouraging enough to warrant extending these arrangements. A better response was met when work-places were visited—10 such visits were made during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

Sixty-seven (50 respiratory and 17 non-respiratory) new notifications were received during the year and 7 deaths due to tuberculosis were registered. The data for notifications and deaths over the past 10 years has been as follows :

Table 18

	<i>Notifications.</i>			<i>Deaths.</i>		
	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-resp.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-resp.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	55	13	68	14	5	19
1951	67	20	87	14	3	17
1952	56	14	70	14	3	17
1953	68	14	82	12	5	17
1954	52	7	59	14	—	14
1955	55	12	67	11	—	11
1956	52	6	58	16	1	17
1957	51	11	62	4	1	5
1958	55	9	64	5	1	6
1959	50	17	67	6	1	7

In addition, 2 respiratory cases came to my knowledge during the year through the death returns, and 7 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory cases were transferred from other areas.

The number of known cases on the register increased by 23 during the year.

Admissions to hospitals totalled 29 in 1959 and, as in 1958, there were no cases awaiting admission at the end of 1959.

The following is the report of the Consulting Chest Physician for the area (Dr. J. Glyn Jones) :

“The decline in the incidence of tuberculosis continues and this enables the staff of the Chest Clinic to co-operate fully with that of the Health Department in their intensive search for new cases by following up contacts, not only of notified cases, but also of positive tuberculin reactors discovered among schoolchildren. This work is exhausting, and in terms of definite findings often unrewarding, but the detection of some early cases by this means will speed still further the ultimate abolition of the disease.

“Meanwhile, as the demand for beds for tuberculosis gets less, we are enabled to release accommodation for other purposes. Already one ward at Druid Hospital has been made over to chronic sick cases, so relieving, to some extent, the acute demand in that sphere. Also

we now find it possible to do something for the numerous sufferers from non-tuberculous chest complaints, particularly those with bronchitis, for whom there have been no hospital facilities in the past.

Nevertheless, it must always be remembered that the conquest of tuberculosis is not as yet complete, and that there are still a number of infectious cases within the County, and some of these are drug-resistant. A sufficiency of beds must therefore be maintained so that patients, old or new, can be admitted immediately if necessary. The demand for beds is of necessity fluctuant, and consequently, if we are to avoid a waiting list at some periods, a few beds must inevitably be empty at other times. I shall, therefore, welcome the support of the County Council in resisting any demands for further closures until it is obvious that these can be effected without detriment to the anti-tuberculosis campaign in the County."

Care and After Care

Table 19 gives details of the number of cases in each area and of the number of visits paid.

Table 19

<i>Area.</i>	<i>No. of Visits paid</i>	<i>No. of cases on Register at 31/12/59</i>
Amlwch	136	39
Beaumaris	120	37
Bodedern	119	43
Bodorgan	140	43
Holyhead	392	209
Llangefni	164	55
Llanfechell	126	38
Marianglas	90	42
Menai Bridge	116	31
Newborough	116	42
Totals	1,519	579

Shelters are still not popular, and at the end of 1959 only one shelter was in use.

Supplies of milk and extra nourishment were given free of charge to 14 cases during the year. In addition many cases were assisted by the Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons.

It is the practice to urge the immediate household and family contacts of a new case to submit to examination by the chest physician. In 1959 141 contacts of 77 new cases (including "inwards transferred") were examined in this way.

B.C.G. Vaccination

In Table 20 is set out the work done during the year in the routine testing and vaccinating of young contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis. Since vaccinations commenced in 1949 a total of 1,231 contacts have been vaccinated with B.C.G.

The number of new cases coming to light (whether by notification or otherwise) and the number of contacts examined were as follows :

	1958	1959
New and transferred cases of tuberculosis	73	76
Contacts examined :		
Children	154	112
Adults	63	29

Table 20

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF CONTACTS 1959

Age Group.	Total Tested	Multiple Puncture		Vaccinated	Refusal of test and/or vaccination
		+ ve	— ve		
Up to 5 years ...	71	5	66	107*	2
5-9 years.....	23	3	20	20	—
10 and over ...	18	2	16	16	—
Totals	112	10	102	143	2

*Includes 41 vaccinations of new-born babies.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children

During the year B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all children aged 13 to 14 years, attending schools in the county and also at the request of the Board of Management, to the cadets of H.M.S. *Comway*.

The co-operation shown by the head teachers concerned and by the Welsh Regional Hospital Board Mass Radiography Service is gratefully acknowledged.

The following table shows the results of the testing of school children with a view to B.C.G. vaccination :

Table 21

	<i>Sec. Schools</i>	<i>H.M.S. "Conway"</i>
No. in age group	806	—
No. of consents	546	20
No. tested	498	20
No. vaccinated	406	13

Of those in the age group 37 were not included (31 had been vaccinated as contacts, 4 were notified cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 2 were already under observation).

X-ray results

99 positive reactors were X-rayed (92 secondary school pupils and 7 cadets,) but happily no cases of active disease were discovered among this group.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Births

The number of births *notified* during the year classified by place of occurrence was as follows :—

Table 22

	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Stillbirths</i>
At Home	143	3
St. David's Hospital	457	21
Gors Maternity Home	262	2
Private Nursing Homes, etc.	3	—
Totals	865	26

In 1959 84 per cent. of all births took place in institutions.

The Council's midwives attended 157 deliveries, including miscarriages, during the year. 45 were midwives' booked cases and 112 were doctors' booked cases, the doctor being present at the time of delivery in 46 of these confinements.

Six applications were received during the year for the Committee to accept financial responsibility for the ante-natal care of unmarried mothers. Four of the applications were granted.

Analgesia in Domiciliary Midwifery

Fourteen out of the 16 District Nurse/Midwives employed by the Council hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board authorising them to administer gas and air analgesia in midwifery cases, and the necessary apparatus is available to them all.

Trilene apparatus was purchased during the year for two midwives who were given instructions in its use.

The number of domiciliary cases who received gas and air analgesia during the year was 81. In addition, pethidine was administered in 92 cases.

Trilene was given to another 25 cases. Some form of inhalation anaesthesia was provided therefore for 80 per cent. of all cases confined at home.

Medical Aid

During the year midwives called in medical aid for domiciliary cases on 11 occasions, and this Authority was responsible for the payment of the doctor in one case.

Midwifery Packs

Midwifery packs are issued by the midwives for domiciliary confinements on demand.

Domiciliary Ante-Natal Care by Midwives

As soon as the expectant mother "books" with her, the midwife undertakes ante-natal supervision and, unless the mother is reluctant to attend, all midwives in the county service are instructed to arrange for their cases to be seen periodically at the county ante-natal clinics. The midwives attend with their cases. In addition they undertake regular ante-natal supervision of all booked cases in the patient's home. Midwives are also instructed, subject to the patient's agreement, to inform the family doctor of the pregnancy.

Details of the work done by domiciliary midwives in 1959 are given in Table 23.

Table 23

<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of Domicil- iary Con- finements</i>	<i>No. of ante natal cases visited</i>	<i>No. of visits paid</i>	<i>No. of Still- births Regd.*</i>	<i>No. of Infant Deaths Regd.*</i>
Amlwch	19	65	146	1	4
Beaumaris	9	28	198	4	—
Bodorgan	7	43	267	4	—
Holyhead	48	48	302	8	2
Llanerchymedd ...	3	17	100	2	—
Llanfechell	2	33	241	—	3
Llangefni	32	122	783	3	3
Llanddona	14	22	100	—	—
Marianglas	4	33	208	—	2
Menai Bridge	12	30	173	1	2
Newborough	7	46	238	2	—
Totals	157	487	2756	25	16

*Note.—The stillbirths and infant deaths registered are the total number for the district irrespective of where the confinement takes place.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Ante-Natal clinics were held at three centres in the county as follows :

Holyhead	Weekly
Amlwch	Fortnightly
Llangefni	Fortnightly

Details of attendances at these clinics are shown in Table 24.

Table 24

	<i>Number of Cases.</i>			<i>Attend- ances</i>
	<i>Ante- natal</i>	<i>Post- natal</i>	<i>Gynaeco- logical</i>	
Amlwch	104	25	11	333
Holyhead	384	66	22	1456
Llangefni	146	30	—	604
Totals	634	121	33	2,393

CHILD WELFARE

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate for 1959 was 18.3 per 1,000 live births as compared with 16.5 in 1958. The causes of infant deaths are shown in the following table :

Table 25
CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS 1959

Cause	Age at Death.					Total
	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-4 Weeks	1-3 mths.	3-12 mths.	
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	2	2
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cong. malformations ...	—	—	1	—	1	2
Prematurity	5	2	—	—	—	7
Other causes	1	2	1	—	—	4
Totals	6	4	2	—	4	16

Of the 16 infant deaths, 10 occurred within a week of birth. This gives an *early neo-natal mortality rate* of 11.2 per 1,000 live births. This figure, especially if combined with incidence of stillbirth to give a *peri-natal mortality rate*, gives an index of the hazards of pregnancy and parturition. The *peri-natal mortality rate* for 1959 was 38.9 per 1,000 total births.

Child Mortality

There were 9 deaths in the age group 1 to 15 years and the causes were :

Measles.....	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1
Other diseases	1
Motor vehicle accidents.....	2
All other accidents... ..	4

The importance of accidents as the cause of death of children is obvious from these figures.

(5) Total number of attendances made by children included in (3) during the year :	
Under 1 year	5468
1 year but under 2	1341
2 years but under 5	1050
	—7859

Clinics are held at 13 places in the county as detailed in Appendix C.

In addition to the council's clinics one "unofficial" clinic was supported during 1959 in that the local health visitors assisted free of charge at these sessions. At this clinic 69 children were seen during the year, the number of attendances being :

Children under 1 year	160
From 1 to 2 years	104
Over 2 years	50
Total attendances	314

Dental Care of Young Children (under 5 years of age)

Table 27 gives details of the work done in 1959.

Table 27

Number inspected	7
Number found to need treatment	6
Number treated	6
Number rendered dentally fit	1
Forms of dental treatment provided :	
Number of teeth extracted	8
Number of teeth filled	—
Number of silver nitrate treatments	—
Number of scalings and gum treatment	—

In addition to the above a further 676 young children were examined in connection with the fluoridation survey.

No nursing mother was seen during the year by the authority's dental officers.

Distribution of Welfare Foods

During 1959 the following welfare foods were distributed in the county :

National Dried Milk, full cream	20,578
National Dried Milk, half cream	594
Cod Liver Oil	3,591
Orange Juice	20,831
Vitamin A and D Tablets	1,810

Deafness in young Children

The importance of the early recognition and treatment of deafness cannot be exaggerated. By this means alone can the resulting disability be minimized. Through the courtesy of the Caernarvonshire Medical Officer of Health we were able to refer cases to a clinic at Bangor held by Professor Sir Alexander Ewing and the late Lady Ewing.

1 new case attended during 1959.

No child under the age of 5 years was in attendance at a special school during 1959.

HEALTH VISITING

Statistics

Tables 28 and 29 give some details of the work done by the health visitors during the year.

Table 28

<i>District.</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>1st visit</i>	<i>Other visits to babies</i>		
		<i>0-1 yr.</i>	<i>0-1 yr.</i>	<i>1-2 yrs.</i>	<i>2-5 yrs.</i>
Amlwch	64	58	648	364	711
Beaumaris	65	64	746	739	646
Bodedern	81	77	588	341	634
Bodorgan	69	72	803	655	544
Holyhead	243	237	541	389	566
Llanfechell	53	59	538	362	589
Llangefni	94	87	842	410	368
Marianglas	53	56	720	323	717
Menai Bridge	82	85	786	297	503
Newborough	61	61	598	284	821
Totals	865	856	6810	4164	6099

The health visitors also visited other cases as follows :—

Table 29

Tuberculosis	1,454
Home Help cases	425
Mental Defectives	423
Miscellaneous.....	1,091
Total	3,393

HOME NURSING

The qualifications of the nursing staff at present in post are as follows :

<i>S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.</i>	5
<i>S.R.N., S.C.M.</i>	2
<i>S.E.A.N., S.C.M.</i>	8
<i>S.C.M. (engaged entirely on Midwifery)</i>	1
<i>S.R.N.</i>	1

Table 30 shows the work done during 1959 in the separate districts.

Table 30

<i>District</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Amlwch	196	3,044
Beaumaris	116	2,612
Bodedern	81	2,504
Bodorgan	67	1,344
Holyhead	232	6,719
Llanddona	80	1,690
Llanerchymedd	93	1,702
Llanfechell	125	1,999
Llangefni	185	2,973
Marianglas	161	3,519
Menai Bridge	89	2,891
Newborough	79	1,311
Totals	1,504	32,308

The following table gives further details of these cases :

Table 31

<i>Group.</i>	<i>Total No. of Cases</i>	<i>Total No. of Visits</i>
Medical	1,031	22,445
Surgical	441	8,667
Tuberculosis	28	1,152
Maternal Complications	4	44
Totals	1,504	32,308

The domiciliary nursing service staff consists of 16 nurses, 15 of whom combine home nursing with midwifery. The county is divided into 12 nursing districts. In the Holyhead area there are two district nurses one of whom is engaged mainly on domiciliary nursing, as there is also a full-time midwife in this area. Llangefni and Amlwch each have two district nurses, one concentrating mainly on midwifery and the other on home nursing.

The service carried on steadily throughout the year. There was a further decrease of 25 in the number of cases and a decrease of 484 in the number of visits as compared with 1958. No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children, but the volume of work under this score may be judged by the 428 visits that were paid to 49 children under the age of 5 at the time of the first visit. No night nursing service is provided.

632 patients were over 65 years of age at the time of the first visit and 16,375 visits (i.e., 51 per cent. of the total made) were to these cases. There was a considerable amount of chronic nursing (hemiplegia, rheumatics, cardiacs and senility). 292 (or 19 per cent.) of the total number of patients received more than 24 visits during the year, 17,139 visits being paid to these cases.

Loan of Sick Room Equipment

Each district nurse holds the following items of equipment which she may issue on loan free of charge and without a deposit being paid : air ring, bed pan, bed rest, hot water bottle, rubber sheet, urinal.

More expensive items, such as invalid chairs and rubber mattresses are stored centrally and a refundable deposit and a weekly hire charge continue to be made.

During the year 369 items of medical equipment were issued on loan, compared with 383 items in 1958 and 433 items in 1957.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The service is provided by three whole-time home helps and by 47 part-time persons employed on a casual basis. The number of persons who received help decreased in 1959 to 115 as compared with 134 in the previous year and 157 in 1957.

Of the 115 cases assisted in 1959 the largest group (68 cases) was aged and infirm persons. Maternity (1) and tuberculous (4) cases by comparison were small in number. The remaining 42 cases were a miscellaneous group of sickness, mental deficiency, etc.

MENTAL HEALTH

Administration

The mental health services are administered by the Health Committee through the Nursing Services Sub-Committee, which meets quarterly. The Medical Officer of Health is the executive officer in charge of the service.

Staff

The Acting Clerk to the Council and the Assistant Clerk are authorised officers and the County Medical Officer is authorised to give medical certificates for the purpose of presenting petitions under the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-38.

There are three duly authorised officers under the Lunacy Acts who are also district welfare officers and registrars of births and deaths ; two other officers, who act as reliefs, are on the administrative staff of the Health Department.

Five general practitioners in the county are approved for the purposes of giving certificates under the Mental Treatment Act 1930.

The Council do not employ any trained social workers, the health visitors, under the supervision of the Superintendent Nursing Officer, visiting periodically all persons in the community known to be mental defectives. The council has agreed in principle to the employment of a psychiatric social worker, and it is hoped that the hospital management committee will share the services and cost of this member of the staff. At present the nearest psychiatric social workers are on the staff of the North Wales Hospital for Mental Disorders, Denbigh, and owing to the large area to be covered it is freely admitted that they cannot provide in Anglesey as full a service as one would desire.

Co-ordination

Close co-ordination exists with hospital and institution authorities. Enquiries are made on behalf of hospitals and reports submitted as required. The supervision of patients on licence is undertaken.

There is no delegation of duties to voluntary associations and no special facilities exist for the training of staff.

The following statistics show the work done under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938, during the year 1959.

Table 32

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913 TO 1938

	During 1959				Total as at 1st January 1960			
	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
I. Particulars of cases reported during 1959 :								
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Sect. 57 Education Act, 1944) :								
(i) Under Sect. 57(3)	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Under Sect. 57(5) :								
On leaving special schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On leaving ordinary schools ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases referred by the police or by the courts under Sect. 8(1) (a) (or as a result of other action by the Courts) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Other sources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Other defectives reported during 1959								
(i) Not confirmed at 31/12/59.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Not at present "subject to be dealt with".....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total No. of cases reported during year...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
II. Disposal of cases :								
(a) Those found "subject to be dealt with"								
(i) Placed under statutory supervision	1	1	—	—	8	1	23	18
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
(iii) Taken to "places of safety".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to hospitals	1	—	—	—	4	1	19	18
(b) Those not at present "subject to be dealt with :"								
(i) Placed under vol. supervision ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	26	32
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Item II	2	1	—	1	16	2	68	71

At the end of the year 2 cases were awaiting institutional treatment. Both were in need of urgent admission. No case was awaiting admission only because of poor environment.

Training Centre, Holyhead

This training centre, with Mrs. Mabel B. Wilson, J.P., as supervisor, was open for morning sessions only during the year. 7 defectives were in attendance, but it is hoped this number will increase as the value of the work being done becomes more widely known. These children of course cannot be compelled to attend.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930

The North Wales Hospital for Mental Disorders, Denbigh, is the only mental hospital in North Wales, and if a bed cannot be obtained there for a patient certifiable under the above Acts it is practically impossible to obtain the admission of a patient to a suitable hospital elsewhere.

In 1959 94 Anglesey cases were admitted to the Mental Hospital, Denbigh, 2 of whom were admitted on Summary Reception Orders.

Details are given in Table 33.

Table 33

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1959

	<i>Admissions</i>		<i>Discharges</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	
<i>Mental Treatment Act,</i>	M	F	M	F	M	F
1930 :						
Sect. 1 (Vol. Patients) ...	43	24	38	28	—	—
Sect. 5 (Temp. Patients).	—	—	—	—	—	—
Informal Patients.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Lunacy Act, 1890 :</i>						
Sections 11, 15 (Certi- fied Patients)	—	2	18	8	—	1
Temporary Patients, Section 20.....	12	13	—	—	—	—
Totals	55	39	56	36	—	1
Further analysis of Section 20 cases :						
Discharged from hospi- tal	—	—	—	1	1	—
Admitted to hospital as a						
(a) Voluntary patient.	8	7	4	12	3	—
(b) Certified patient...	3	5	1	4	2	—
Totals	11	12	5	17	6	—

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Administration and Staff

Ambulances were stationed at Amlwch, Menai Bridge, Llangefni and Holyhead. The two latter stations are manned throughout the 24 hours by whole-time staff.

The ambulance at Amlwch is stationed at the premises of the Associated Ethyl Company and manned by a rota of volunteer drivers trained in first aid on the staff of the company. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily.

A new ambulance station was built and occupied in Llangefni during 1959.

Statistics

Statistics relating to 1959 are given in table 34 overleaf.

During the year 10,369 cases were conveyed by ambulance or sitting car—a slight decrease of 3 per cent. on the figure for 1958. The mileage involved however rose to a total of 205,200—an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the previous year.

Radio Control

An order was placed during the year for radio control to be installed in all our ambulances. The system makes use of the radio facilities of the Gwynedd Police Authority.

Table 34

AMBULANCE SERVICE 1959

	AMBULANCES		SITTING CARS		Cases	TAXIS	
	Cases	Journeys	Mileage	Cases	Journeys	Mileage	Mileage
First Quarter	1,329	715	25,239	946	529	22,272	10 1,273
Second Quarter	1,395	716	26,437	1,049	615	23,500	5 583
Third Quarter	1,495	809	28,156	988	556	22,740	2 278
Fourth Quarter ...	1,931	810	28,127	1,236	645	28,750	8 1,099
	6,150	3,050	107,959	4,219	2,345	97,262	25 25 3,233
AMBULANCES SITTING CARS							
Average mileage per journey				35.39		41.47	
do. do. patient carried				17.49		23.05	

WELFARE SERVICES

The Council's responsibilities under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, stand referred to the Health Committee, who appointed a Welfare Sub-Committee to deal with these functions. The duties referred to are :

- (a) the provision of accommodation :
 - (i) for persons in need of care and attention because of age, infirmity, etc. ;
 - (ii) temporarily and, in certain circumstances, for persons in urgent need thereof.
- (b) the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons. At the present time the only categories of such persons for whom the provision is obligatory are the blind and the partially sighted.

Details of the work done for the blind will be found on pages 40-42. The Council make a financial contribution to the Chester and North Wales Society for the Deaf and Dumb.

Towards the end of the year preliminary steps were taken to formulate a scheme for the general classes of handicapped persons.

The Provision of Accommodation

Accommodation under Part III of the Act was provided throughout the year at Llys y Gwynt, Holyhead (20 beds), Park Mount, Llangefni (28 beds) and Garreglwyd, Holyhead (37 beds).

Details of the use made of these places are shown below :

Table 35

	<i>Garreg- lwyd</i>	<i>Llys y Gwynt</i>	<i>Park Mount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Residents at 1/1/59	35	17	20	72
Admitted	17	9	12	38
Discharged*.....	15	4	6	25
Died	2	2	1	5
Residents at 31/12/59	35	20	25	80

**Includes residents sent to hospital and who subsequently died.*

The services provided at the Old People's Homes included chiropody. Regular visits are now paid to all these Homes by a qualified medical auxiliary.

Another amenity which is much appreciated is a monthly film show given in each Home by a senior member of the department's staff.

During the summer an outing was arranged for the residents of all three Homes. Motor-coaches took the old people on a journey round Caernarvonshire with tea provided at a convenient point. The trip was, needless to say, greatly appreciated.

The Council exercised their powers under the Act to maintain during 1959 a total of two persons in accommodation provided by voluntary organisations outside the county.

Welfare of the Blind

The Council employ one whole-time teacher of the blind.

Table 36

REGISTER OF BLIND PERSONS

	<i>On</i> 1/1/59	<i>On</i> 31/12/59
Males	64	60
Females	103	96
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	167	156
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Changes during the year :

New Cases registered	20
Deaths of persons on register	26
Transfers "In"	1
Transfers "Out"	5
De-certified	1

As will be seen from table 36 the number of registered blind persons in the county decreased by eleven during the year. The number of observation cases increased by one and there are now 29 cases who are visited periodically, the majority of whom are suffering from failing eyesight owing to advancing age or congenital causes, and who may, after a later examination, become registered as blind persons.

The age composition of the blind population on 31/12/59 was as follows :

Table 37

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>
0-4	1
5-15.....	1
16-20.....	2
21-39.....	3
40-49.....	7
50-64.....	28
65 upwards	114
Total	156

One boy and one girl, of school age, are on the register ; both are attending special residential schools for the blind.

Four blind persons were in "open" employment, including one employed as a factory operative and one as a business executive.

The home teacher paid 1,301 visits to registered blind persons and 52 to observation cases during the year.

Summer outings, which were sponsored by the North Wales Society for the Blind, were organised to Colwyn Bay, Amlwch and Church Bay. Christmas parties were arranged as in previous years and again each blind person was given a Christmas gift through the generosity of the North Wales Society for the Blind.

One man has been given a guide dog, which is the only one in Anglesey. The man is now able to travel to and from his business accompanied only by his faithful companion.

There were no recognised home workers but one woman was accepted during the year for this work and sent for a refresher course in sock machine knitting to a Birmingham Workshop for the Blind. At the end of the year equipment was being purchased to enable her to set up as a home worker.

A number of articles made by pastime workers are sold through the agency of the North Wales Society for the Blind.

The social activities have continued to flourish. Social centres have been well attended and one person was successful in the open section for blind workers in the Anglesey County Eisteddfod.

During the year the Home Teacher for the Blind supervised two persons in Moon and Braille type reading, while others have been taught knitting, sea-grass stool seating.

The Library service has been much appreciated and books are exchanged weekly. Wireless sets are loaned by the R.N.I.B. and batteries are supplied through the Home Teacher. Repairs are arranged free of charge through the North Wales Society for the Blind.

Holidays were arranged for eight persons during the year at Llys Onnen Home for the Blind, Abergele.

Preventable Causes of Blindness

Of the 20 newly registered blind persons their condition was due to cataract in 9 cases. Four were considered to require treatment, and this has now been given in one case. No cases were due to ophthalmia neonatorum.

Welfare of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.

A formal scheme was submitted for approval during the year under which the council will continue to make use of the Chester and North Wales Society for the Deaf as their agents. Details of the work done by the Society's officer are given below :

No. of persons on Register at 1st January, 1959	38
New cases.....	2
Number died	2
Number left Anglesey	1
No. on Register at 31st December, 1959.....	37

Classification of cases on Register at 31st December, 1959 :

Number of Deaf and Dumb : Adults	13
Children	6
Number Deaf with Speech : Adults	12
Number Deaf/Blind with Speech : Adults	7
Total	38

Welfare of the General Classes of Handicapped Persons.

A formal scheme was submitted and approved in 1959. Work was started on compiling a register.

The Council continued in 1959 its contribution towards the cost of a scheme for the instruction of homebound handicapped persons in crafts which had been launched by the Anglesey Branch of the British Red Cross Society. This has proved a great boon to a number of unfortunate people—42 such persons were helped during the year.

The teacher also visited one of the Old People's Homes regularly and several residents have taken up handicrafts as a result of her efforts.

The Voluntary Society for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons continued its useful activities during the year and a number of cases referred by the department to the society received practical help in a variety of ways.

THE CONTROL OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Pasteurisation

There are two pasteurisation plants in the county and weekly visits of inspection (including milk sampling) are paid to both plants by the county health officer. He reports that both plants were well organised and adequately supervised throughout 1959.

300 milk samples were taken (288 T.T. pasteurised and 12 pasteurised). All these samples, except three, passed the Phosphatase test. In 60 cases the short Methylene Blue test was not performed as the atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65°F.

564 milk bottle rinses were also examined, 515 of which proved satisfactory, 9 fairly satisfactory and 30 unsatisfactory. 30 churn rinses were examined of which 27 proved satisfactory, 2 fairly satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory.

A further 10 were overgrown with aerobic spore bearers and were not examined.

55 swabs of different parts of the equipment of one of the plants were also submitted for examination. Of these, 35 proved satisfactory, 7 fairly satisfactory and 13 unsatisfactory.

In June the Bryn Dairy, Holyhead, changed over from the Holding type of plant to High Temperature Short Time (H.T.S.T.) plant.

The change was smoothly carried out without inconvenience to the customers and the supply of milk was maintained as usual.

Supervision of the plant during the first few weeks was close and constant, but it is pleasant to record that none of the samples of pasteurised milk failed the statutory test during this period.

Report of the Chief Inspector of the Food and Drugs Department
upon the administration of the Food and Drugs Act and other
allied duties.

“Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(i) Compositional Quality of Food

During the year 115 samples of food as set out in the table below were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis :

<i>Food.</i>	<i>Number submitted</i>	<i>Number “Not genuine”</i>
Milk	7	1
Milk products	16	1
Cream	7	—
Bread.....	2	2
Meat products	28	—
Fish Products	2	—
Condiments	7	—
Medicines	16	3
Confections	12	—
Fruit—dried	2	—
Beverages	5	—
Flavourings	1	—
Pickles	1	—
Vegetables—tinned	1	—
Ice Cream	5	2
Soups	2	—
Cereals	1	—
	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 9

The following samples were reported by the Public Analyst as being “not genuine.” :

(a) *Milk*.—Only one sample of milk received an unsatisfactory report and this was because of an 18 per cent. deficiency in fat. It appears that the deficiency in the sample arose from an inadequate mixing of the milk during bottling. Subsequent samples have been satisfactory.

(b) *Milk Powder*.—Milk Powder supplied to a canteen was reported as being unsatisfactory by reason of high acidity. Stocks were withdrawn by the supplier and no further action was necessary.

(c) *Ice Cream*.—One sample of ice cream manufactured in the County was reported as being deficient in fat content. Advice was given to the manufacturer and further samples taken. Apart from the first “follow up” sample all subsequent samples were reported genuine.

(d) *Bread*.—Two samples of bread were reported to contain foreign matter. In one instance this was merely charred flakings off the bread tins, but the other was mouse excreta. The Public Health Inspector of the district was called in and he suggested modifications and improvements both to the bakehouse and flour store. These were immediately adopted by the baker and no further action was therefore necessary.

(e) *Medicines*.—Three samples of medicines received unsatisfactory reports. A sample of Calcium Aspirin Tablets contained a considerable amount of excess salicylic acid. All stocks were withdrawn. A sample of Blood Mixture Tablets had deteriorated in stock to the extent that they were no longer tablets. Although there was little doubt that this deterioration took place on the retail premises—the tablets had been in stock for some years, the manufacturers undertook to replace them. A sample of Chest and Lung Mixture had an incorrect formula of active ingredients. All labels have now been amended.

In addition to the samples submitted to the Public Analyst 253 samples of milk were examined in the department for butter-fat and estimated solids. Only two samples, which resulted in the submission of the non-genuine sample of milk previously mentioned, were unsatisfactory, being slightly deficient in fat. There has been no detected case of adulterated milk for over two years.

During the twelve months under review particular attention has been paid to the quality of foodstuffs supplied to canteens and similar establishments. With the exception of meat, there has been little cause for complaint. Eventually it was necessary to institute proceedings with regard to three unsatisfactory supplies of meat. One case was dismissed but convictions were obtained in the other two resulting in fines totalling £40 and costs. The position now is much more satisfactory.

(ii) Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus.

During the year 643 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination for tuberculosis and brucella abortus. The 590 results received were classified as follows :

Negative results	576
Evidence of Tuberculosis	—
Evidence of Brucella Abortus	6
Void samples	8

In each of the six reported brucella abortus results the local sanitary authority issued a restriction notice under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations. At the end of the year there were four notices in force. The number of samples taken this year is considerably lower than last year (last year 1,107) the limiting factor being the number of samples which can be handled by the laboratory. It is hoped that in 1960 we shall be able to return to unrestricted sampling.

(iii) **The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Area) Order, 1955**

The above Order requires that all milk sold by retail in Anglesey for human consumption shall be sold under one of the permitted designations.

During the year there was only one Dispensation Order covering three cottages in force.

The enforcement of this Order particularly during the summer months, when there is a large influx of caravans into the County continues to take a large proportion of the department's time. A number of infringements against the Order were detected but in no case was it considered necessary to institute proceedings. The close liaison between the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and the County Council has resulted in most of the suppliers concerned taking out T.T. licences.

Arising from the enforcement of the Order, 892 samples of milk from retail supplies were submitted for examination (628 raw T.T. milk and 264 pasteurised milk). Approximately 10 per cent. of the raw milk was reported as being unsatisfactory. One third of the failures was from the only retailer whose premises are situated outside the County. All the samples of pasteurised milk were reported as being adequately heat treated, although nine samples failed the methylene blue or keeping quality test.

(iv) **Ice Cream.**

During the year 420 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Conway. The high standard reported last year has been maintained, the samples being graded as follows :—

Grade I—361 ; Grade II—40 ; Grade III—14 ; Grade IV—5.

Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, 1933—1941

At December 31st, 1959, 112 premises were registered for the sale of poisons listed in Part II of the Poisons List. Regular visits failed to reveal any breach of the storage and labelling conditions.

H. A. THOMAS"

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Housing

Table 38 (which is adapted from Appendix B of the Quarterly Housing Return of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government) gives details of the housing progress up to 31st December, 1959, in the various county districts since the end of the war.

Table 38

<i>District.</i>	<i>*No. of houses built or under construction</i>		<i>Increase since 31 Dec., 1958</i>		<i>No. of Temp. Houses completed</i>	<i>Total No. of houses built or under construct'n per 1,000 population</i>
	<i>by council</i>	<i>by private builders</i>	<i>council</i>	<i>private</i>		
Beaumaris Bor. ...	141	7	14	1	30	80.1
Amlwch Urban ...	192	51†	10	5	—	80.5
Holyhead Urban. .	621	61	46	6	62	71.7
Llangefni Urban...	458	33	—	3	50	182.1
Menai B. Urban ...	106	152	8	19	—	125.8
Aethwy Rural.....	325	94†	—	16	—	39.5
Twrcelyn Rural ...	237	159	11	39	—	47.1
Valley Rural	419	221	42	43	—	50.5
Total	2499	778	131	132	142	64.5

*Excludes temporary houses completed.

†Includes rebuilding of war destroyed buildings.

Table 39

HOUSES (BUILT OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION) PER 1,000 POPULATION

At 31st December each year.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Beaumaris	73	73	73	72	73	73	80
Amlwch	41	52	59	67	73	75	80
Holyhead	29	35	38	61	63	67	72
Llangefni	133	143	168	178	194	190	182
Menai Bridge ...	65	72	89	97	101	115	126
Aethwy	23	30	34	35	36	38	39
Twrcelyn	26	31	34	37	39	41	47
Valley	26	31	34	37	40	44	50

Water Supplies

Work on the construction of the *County Water Scheme* continued during the year and the following note by the County Water Engineer gives details of the progress made :

(a) *Development during 1959*

Mainlaying was completed in the Rhosgoch and Garreglefn areas. Mains were under construction in Llanfechell, Llanrhyddlad and Rhos Lligwy areas.

(b) *Lengths of main laid during 1959.*

County Scheme Mains—By Contract	9,006 lin. yards.
Routine Extensions—By Department labour	7,246 lin. yards.

(c) *New Supplies.*

The following schedule shows the number of new supplies installed during 1959 :

<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of premises connected.</i>
Beaumaris	4
Amlwch	11
Llangefni	10
Menai Bridge	21
Holyhead	77
Aethwy	117
Twrcelyn	210
Valley	212

1959 was year of prolonged drought throughout the country and the lower-than-average rainfall in the summer and early autumn following as it did an unusually dry spring put a severe test on the county water scheme. In the event the scheme proved its worth in no uncertain way. At no time was it necessary to impose any restrictions other than, for example, prohibiting the use of garden hoses and rationing of supplies was not imposed at all. The drought served none-the-less to indicate certain weak points in the scheme which the county water engineer reported to the Water Committee.

Fluoridation

The treatment of the Gwalchmai Zone continued without serious interruption throughout the year.

The control of the process depends on a number of independent checks :—

- the volume of saturated solution fed into supply can be related to the volume of mains water pumped ;
- the weight of sodium fluoride fed to the saturator can be related to the volume of mains water pumped ;
- the level of fluoride in the mains water is estimated colorimetrically three times daily ;

(d) spot samples are taken in the distribution at weekly intervals for analysis by the Government Chemist.

The results of all these checks are analysed by the Government Chemist once monthly and a report made to the County Medical Officer of Health.

These reports during 1959 showed that the level of fluoride was being maintained steadily at 0.9 to 1.0 parts per million parts of water.

Report by the County Health Officer

"Water Supply situation in the County

During the winter months the county main piped water supplies are sampled on the periphery of the distribution system at 14-day intervals, except for Holyhead supply, which is sampled weekly. There are 28 regular sampling points and should an unsatisfactory report be received sampling is immediately intensified in that area to discover the extent of possible pollution.

The Water Department are kept informed of all sample results as a routine measure and on receipt of information that an unsatisfactory report is to hand immediate action is taken to ensure a wholesome supply of water in the affected area.

In fixing the sampling points due regard is had for the reserve water supplies that are brought into use during peak demand periods.

Holyhead can be fed from Cefni, Trawfll and Twr Works, Cemaes has an independent supply, Plas Bach, Pentraeth is brought in to assist in the Benllech district, the borehole at Bull Bay for Amwlch and Maelog Lake for Rhosneigr.

Routine samples of water are also taken from the private piped supplies in the county.

Table 40

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES PIPED WATER SUPPLIES

<i>Supply.</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Classification</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	
Cefni (County Supply)	1281	8	26	10	1,325
Cemaes	40	—	—	—	40
Total	1,321	8	26	10	1,365

On analysis of Class III and IV samples it was found that seven were on indirect supplies, that is, taken from districts supplied from local reservoirs or tanks, two were taken when the local stations, normally on standby, were brought into use, and the remaining two at dead ends, where flushing restored the position to normal.

The 25 adverse reports on samples taken in the Holyhead area are accounted for by the difficulties encountered in working the Cwm Reservoir chlorinator under drought conditions, when the water level was low. The high number of samples adversely reported on is due to the intensification of sampling to discover the extent of possible pollution and cover only a very short period of time.

Complaints *re* discoloration, taste, etc., of mains water were investigated during the year and action taken where necessary.

Many farms not within reach of the main piped supplies are taking advantage of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Grant Scheme to provide a water supply from local sources. Protective works around wells, springs, etc., pump houses and storage tanks are erected and the lot of the farm housewife is considerably improved by the provision of piped water for domestic use in the house.

It is pleasing to note that the provision of adequate water supplies on tap at the farms is raising the standard of living and of farm hygiene especially on dairy farms.

Before the claim for grant for these water supply schemes can be paid the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food requires a certificate from the Water Authority stating that the water is wholesome for domestic use. 83 samples of water in connection with such schemes were taken during the year.

Where water from public wells is drawn for dairy purposes the wells are inspected and samples taken to test its suitability for such use.

Of 159 samples taken from wells and springs, both public and private, 65 proved to be satisfactory and 94 not satisfactory.

The number of unsatisfactory samples may seem unduly high compared with the satisfactory results, so it should be explained that

many of these are taken from wells under construction and as exploratory samples to see if wells are worth protecting or reconstructing.

The owners of a large number of houses in the rural areas where no mains supply exists are improving wells, springs, etc., with protective works, building storage tanks and piping the water into the houses to provide for full sanitary services and domestic water systems. The Improvement Grants made under the Housing Acts which are administered by the District Councils have proved to be an incentive to carry out this type of work.

There are five private piped water supply schemes in the county :

One estate supply.

One military establishment..

Two holiday estate and caravan sites.

One housing estate.

The water in each case receives some form of purification treatment and with the exception of the military establishment (which is under military control) the water is sampled regularly for bacteriological examination. The approximate number of people supplied by these schemes at peak periods of the year (excluding the military establishment) is 1,000.

During June the work of roofing the twin reservoirs at Bay View, Benllech, which supply the houses of Bay View Estate, was completed.

Subsequent results of the examination of samples of water from this source have been satisfactory.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 138.

This section as amended by the Water Act 1945 enables the county council, by the powers delegated to them under Part IV of the Public Health Act, 1936, *inter alia*, to require the owner of a house to provide a supply of wholesome water in the house by connecting it to the local authority water mains.

The Council must be satisfied that there is not a wholesome supply of water piped into the house and that having regard to all the circumstances it is reasonable to require the owner to make the necessary provision.

As the county water supply scheme becomes available surveys of the areas supplied are made with a view to private dwellings being connected to the mains supply. Surveys of the following districts were completed during the year :

Glanrafon, Ty'n Lon, Carmel, Trefor, Bryngwran, Capel Gwyn, Caergeiliog.

Small mains extensions in districts already surveyed were also covered.

This has been a year of consolidating the survey work up to date. Special attention was given to stubborn and defaulting owners who had not complied with the statutory notice under Section 138.

It was possible to get compliance in most cases but enforcement procedure had to be resorted to in 33 cases.

One fact that is very apparent is the total inadequacy of the sum of £20 which is recoverable under the enforcement provisions of the section. This figure was laid down in sub-section (3) of Section 138 of the Public Health Act which was enacted in 1936 when costs were very much lower than they are today.

The Government's attention should be drawn to this so that amending legislation can be introduced.

In cases where it was considered reasonable to provide a wholesome supply of piped water into the houses, an informal letter was sent to the owner of the house and, where necessary, this was followed by a statutory notice.

Since 1954, when inspection of premises under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were commenced, to December 31st, 1959, there have been 52 cases of enforcement.

In accordance with the county council's policy of encouraging voluntary connections to the mains, several follow up and reinspection visits were paid to the villages and districts where surveys had been completed.

The following table shows the position from the date surveys were started in May 1954 to December 31st, 1959.

Table 41

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE UNDER SECT. 138—PUBLIC HEALTH
ACT, 1936

Position as at 31/12/59

	<i>No. of properties considered suitable for action under Sect. 138</i>	PROPERTIES CONNECTED			PROPERTIES NOT CONNECTED	
		<i>Volun- tarily</i>	<i>After Service of notice</i>	<i>Enforce- ments</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Notices not yet served</i>
1. <i>Areas Surveyed :</i>						
Amlwch (part) ...	12	6	3	2	1	—
Bodffordd	23	6	13	4	—	—
Llanfairpwll	34	8	3	20	3	—
Newborough	68	33	27	2	2	4
Brynsiencyn	41	8	24	—	5	4
Dwyran	24	4	12	—	2	6
Llanddaniel	37	26	—	3	—	8
Holland Arms and Llangafio	32	6	7	7	—	12
Malltraeth	18	10	5	—	2	1
Cemaes and Tregele	86	32	41	8	1	4
Llanfechell	27	19	5	2	2	9
Ty Croes.....	38	22	9	—	7	—
Pencarnisiog	18	13	5	—	—	—
Dothan a Gwalch- mai Uchaf.....	19	6	10	1	2	—
Trefdraeth, Her- mon & Bodorgan.	13	6	7	—	—	—
Llandyfrydog ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Llanddeusant.....	34	28	—	—	—	6
Llanfigael	3	3	—	—	—	—
Llanfwrog	13	4	—	1	—	8
Llanynghenedl ...	5	3	—	—	—	2
Llanfachraeth ...	34	22	—	—	—	12
Llanfalog	10	8	—	—	—	2
Aberffraw	17	12	—	—	—	5
Bodedern	50	21	10	—	7	12
Llanerchymedd ...	91	15	19	—	42	15
Bodorgan Sch. to Cefn Cwmwd.	9	7	—	—	—	2
Rhostrehwfa— Corn Hir	8	3	—	2	—	3
Cefn Uchaf—Tai Lawr	6	2	—	—	—	4
Bodffordd / Glan- rafon	16	2	—	—	—	14
Llanerchymedd — Carmel-Trefor.	12	1	—	—	—	11
Bryngwran and Capel Gwyn, Caergeiliog ...	13	—	—	—	—	13
Totals	843	326	200	52	76	189

The figures in column 1 vary from year to year. This is due to deletions (for instance when two houses are converted into one or houses are closed voluntarily by the owner) or additions (as when a house listed for demolition is reconstructed and connected to the main supply of water).

Well Water Supplies

Since the County Council took over the public wells on 1st October, 1954, 29 have been closed for various reasons and replaced by main piped supplies.

During the drought period 29 wells failed and in 24 cases tanks were placed nearby which were replenished as necessary by the Water Department. Standpipes on the mains were erected in lieu of five wells that failed.

Many public wells are gradually falling into disuse in districts as an increasing number of houses connect to Local Authority main water supplies. The number of public wells stands at 330, which includes some of those mentioned above.

The work of routine inspection of the wells is carried out jointly with the Water Department Inspectors.

Special visits are made on receipt of complaints and any repairs or renewals are put in hand as soon as possible.

In districts where it is not expected to lay main supplies in the foreseeable future, works of improvement are being carried out on public wells as occasion arises.

I WYNN JONES."

Food Hygiene Regulations

No prosecutions were instituted by the council under the above regulations during 1959. Liaison is maintained with the sanitary authorities whereby any apparent infringements of the regulations observed by members of the council's staff are brought to the notice of the public health inspector of the district concerned.

Sewage Disposal.

I am indebted to my colleagues in the county districts for the following information as to the position at the end of 1959 :

Llangefni U.D.C.

Good progress was made during the year on the Council's Sewerage Scheme at Rhosmeirch and Glanhwfa Road, also the new Disposal Works at Bryn Cefni.

The work is well in advance of the schedule and should be completed by July, 1960.

Menai Bridge U.D.C.

The Council has not laid any new sewerage during 1959.

The Council have asked a firm of Consulting Engineers to report on the sewerage system at Menai Bridge in general.

Beaumaris Borough.

During the year finalisation of plans for improvements to the Borough Sewerage System was completed. These provide for all sewage except storm flows to be pumped to below the low water mark. Until the improvement works recommended by the Consulting Engineers are carried out, however, the present highly unsatisfactory state of affairs will continue.

Aethwy R.D.C.

Development in connection with sewerage and sewage disposal within the Aethwy District during 1959 proceeded as follows :

- (a) *Newborough Village* : Individual house connections to the public sewer continue to be made.
- (b) *Brynsiencyn Village* : As in Newborough properties continue to be connected to the new sewer.
- (c) *Dwyran, Malltraeth, Hermon and Bethel* : Consultations and other preliminary work have continued in respect of the schemes for these areas. The Malltraeth and Bethel scheme is nearing the Public Inquiry stage.
- (d) *Gaerwen* : An inquiry has been held into a scheme for Gaerwen and Holland Arms and the contract documents are now being prepared.
- (e) *Star, Penmynydd* : Work on this scheme was started during the year and is now nearly completed.
- (f) *Llanfairpwll, Upper Village* : The Council's Consulting Engineers are preparing a scheme for an extension to the main village system.

West Holyhead Scheme.

Constructional work due to commence in 1960.

Amlwch.

Nothing to report.

Twrcelyn.

- (a) *Moelfre* : Construction expected to commence in 1960.
- (b) *Llanmerchymedd* : Construction expected to commence in 1960.
- (c) *Benllech* : Negotiations still proceeding with Welsh Board of Health over available tenders.

Valley.

- (a) *Gorad, Caergeiliog and Llanfechell* : Due to go out to tender early in 1960.
- (b) *Llanddeusant* : At the turn of the year the Council's Engineer had constructed scheme proposals.
- (c) *Gwalchmai* : Under construction.
- (d) *Rhostrebwfa* : Under construction.
- (e) *Valley and Four Mile Bridge* : At the turn of the year house connecting under construction.
- (f) *Llanfaethlu* : Awaiting water mains laying completion before sewerage can be gone into.

APPENDIX "A."

CONSTITUTION OF HEALTH COMMITTEE, YEAR 1959/60

Chairman : J. F. Chadwick, Esq., B.A., M.C.

Vice-Chairman : Hugh Jones, Esq., J.P.

The Marquess of Anglesey.	*Dr. W. Parry-Jones.
Mrs. M. A. Edwards.	Mr. R. J. Jones.
*Miss I. Johnston.	Mr. T. Grey Jones.
Mrs. Walter O. Jones, J.P.	Mr. T. O. Jones.
Mrs. J. Morris.	Mr. W. P. Jones.
Mrs. E. G. Williams, J.P.	Mr. W. Charles Owen.
Sir Wynne Cemlyn-Jones.	Mr. Griffith Pritchard.
Mr. R. Edwards.	Mr. Hugh Pritchard.
*†Mr. O. Glynn Foulkes.	Mr. Edgar Robens.
*Mr. D. A. Godfrey, L.D.S., R.C.S.	Mr. Robert Roberts, M.B.E., J.P.
Mr. R. Gray.	Mr. John Roberts.
Mr. Owen Griffith.	Mr. D. Thomas.
Rev. J. D. Griffith.	†Mr. J. Hugh Thomas.
*Dr. T. Alun Griffith, J.P.	Mr. William Thomas.
Mr. R. Ll. Hughes.	Rev. D. J. M. Williams.
Rev. D. R. Hughes.	*Prof. O. Herbert Williams, F.R.C.S.
Mr. W. Iorwerth Jones.	
*Mr. J. Howell Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S.	
Mr. O. T. L. Huws.	
Mr. A. Ifan Jones, M.B.E., J.P.	
Mr. Llewelyn W. Jones, M.P.S.	
Dr. Leslie W. Jones.	
Mr. W. Parry Jones.	

*Co-opted members.

†Ex-officio.

APPENDIX "B."

STAFF OF THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

County Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and County Welfare Officer.	G. Wynne Griffith, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant County Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers.	†G. H. Browse Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M. Mrs. Mair Humphreys-Jones, M.B., Ch.B. C.P.H. (Part-time from 1/5/59) †W. Arthur Jones, L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.
Principal Dental Officer.	O. C. Jenkins, L.D.S. (Eng.), D.D.S. (Toronto). (Left 28/2/59). H. Levison, B.D.S., L.D.S. and F.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.). (Commenced 1/7/59).
Dental Officers.	Dr. Catherine M. Rolant Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. Elwyn Jones, L.D.S.
Dental Attendants.	Miss Gwen Jones. Miss Pat Randall. Miss S. M. Williams.
Consulting Obstetricians.	*O. Vaughan Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. *W. Macfarlane, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.
Consulting Paediatrician.	*Gwyn R. Griffith, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Chest Physician.	*J. Glyn Jones, M.A., M.D., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Consulting Ophthalmologists.	*G. C. Laszlo, M.D., L.R.C.P., D.O. *T. G. Wynne Parry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.
Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeons.	*Prof. B. L. McFarland, M.D., M.Ch. (Orth.), F.R.C.S. *G. I. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., M.Ch. (Orth.) F.R.C.S.
Consulting Venerologist.	*H. Vernon Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

† Also part-time District Medical Officers of Health.

* Under contract with Regional Hospital Boards.

Duly Authorised Officers.

**T. L. Jones, 7 Corn Hir, Llangefni. (Tel. Llangefni 2254)

**W. A. Pretty, Fair View, Llanfairpwll. (Tel. Llanfairpwll 241)

**J. Roberts, Hafanedd, Spencer Road, Valley. (Tel. Valley 318)

†H. Betts, D.P.A., 39 Pennant, Llangefni.

†R. I. Jones, Bryn Meini Farm, Llanfaelog (Tel. Rhosneigr 442)

** Also District Welfare Officers.

† Relief D.A.O.

County Health Officer.

I. Wynn Jones, M.A.P.H.I.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Chief Administrative Assistant.

Horace Betts, D.P.A.

Clerical Staff.

Maldwyn Jones.

Mrs. E. Griffith.

R. J. Jones.

Miss H. A. Roberts.

Miss Eunice Jones. (Left 30/11/59)

Miss E. M. Jones.

Miss O. Ll. Edwards.

Mrs. M. J. Foulkes.

Miss J. Owen.

W. T. Rowlands.

Deputy Ambulance Officer.

Administrative Assist. (Welfare)

Mrs. Gladys Griffith.

ASSOCIATED OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Clerk of the County Council

William Jones, O.B.E.

Acting Clerk of the County Council.

Idris Davies, LL.B.

County Architect.

N. Sq. Johnson, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

County Treasurer.

A. I. Peake, F.I.M.T.A.

Inspector of Food and Drugs.

H. A. Thomas, M.I.W.M.A.

Public Analyst.

Harold Lowe, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Children's Officer.

Miss M. Rowland.

County Water Engineer.

W. H. Austin, B.Sc. (Eng.), M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.

NURSING STAFF

Superintendent Nursing Officer.

Miss Hilda V. Parry, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer.

Miss J. E. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.

Health Visitors.

*Mrs. G. Rowlands.

*Miss E. C. Pritchard.

*Miss Glenys A. Pritchard. (Left 18/7/59)

*Miss M. C. Williams.

*Mrs. L. M. Griffiths. (Commenced 20/7/59). (Part-time temporary)

Health Visitors.

- *Miss A. Williams.
- *Miss E. E. Hughes.
- *Miss E. Hughes.
- *Mrs. M. M. Williams. (Temporary).
- *Miss M. E. Gravelle.
- Mrs B. Williams. (Commenced 5/1/59)

*Also School Nurses.

District Nurse/Midwives.

- Nurse C. Davies, Gesail Gam, Llanddaniel. (Tel. Gaerwen 667).
- Nurse A. Evans, 15 Rose Hill, Beaumaris. (Tel. Beaumaris 83)
- Nurse E. M. Hughes, 7 Pennant, Llangefni. (Tel. Llangefni 3208).
- Nurse E. Wyn Hughes, Llain Nest, Newborough. (Tel. Newborough 213).
- Nurse E. Jones, Tyddyn Ball, Llanfechell. (Tel. Cemaes Bay 247)
- Nurse P. Lloyd, Bryn, Holyhead. (Tel. Holyhead 2029)
- Nurse P. M. Murphy, Ty Ceiliog, Beaumaris. (Tel. Beaumaris 96)
- Nurse E. Parry, Haulfre, Bethesda Street, Amlwch. (Tel. Amlwch 396)
- Nurse G. Price, 31 Tara St., Holyhead. (Tel. Holyhead 2700).
- Nurse E. Helsby Hughes, Ty'n Rhos, Penysarn. (Tel. Amlwch 574)
- Nurse W. M. Roberts, Nurse's Cottage, Bodorgan. (Tel. Bodorgan 262)
- Nurse S. Owen, Bodrewyn, Cleveland Ave., Holyhead. (Tel. Holyhead 2578)
- Nurse E. Vidler, Bryn Mona, Rhosybol. (Tel. Amlwch 338)
- Nurse D. Williams, 7 Pennant, Llangefni. (Tel. Llangefni 3208)
- Nurse L. Williams, 4 High Street, Menai Bridge. (Tel. Menai Bridge 100).
- Nurse A. M. Parry, Cartref, Bodedern. (Tel. Valley 246)
- Nurse Mair Jones, Storehouse Wen, Brynteg. (Tel. Tynyngogl 273)

OTHER STAFF

Matrons—Homes for the Aged :

Llys-y-Gwynt
Park Mount
Garreglwyd

Miss Sarah E. Williams.
Miss Ellen Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. E. M. Williams, S.R.N.

Home Teacher for the Blind.

Miss Dilys Jones.

Supervisor of Training Centre.

Mrs. Mabel Wilson, J.P.

APPENDIC "C."

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Place where held</i>	<i>Days when held in month</i>
AMLWCH	2 p.m.	Glanrafon	2nd and 4th Thursday
HOLYHEAD	2 p.m.	St. David's Priory	Every Wednesday.
LLANGFNI	2 p.m.	Fronidirion Clinic.	1st and 3rd Thursday.

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

<i>Name of Centre.</i>	<i>Place where held</i>	<i>Days when held in month</i>
AMLWCH	Court Room	1st and 3rd Tuesday
ABERFFRAW	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday
BEAUMARIS	The Old Gaol	1st and 3rd Thursday
CEMAES BAY	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Friday
GWALCHMAI	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Thursday
HOLYHEAD	St. David's Priory	1st and 3rd Thursday
LLANGFNI	Fronidirion Clinic	2nd and 4th Wednesday
LLANFAETHLU	Coffee House	2nd and 4th Friday
LLANFAIRPWLL	Presbyterian Church	2nd and 4th Friday
MARIANGLAS	Old British School	1st and 3rd Monday
MENAI BRIDGE	4 High Street	2nd and 4th Tuesday
NEWBOROUGH	Memorial Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesday
VALLEY	Court Room	2nd and 4th Monday

APPENDIX "D."

AREA POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS FOR 1959

<i>District.</i>	<i>Area in Acres</i>	<i>Population.</i>			<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
		<i>Census 1931</i>	<i>Census 1951</i>	<i>Mid-year 1959</i>		
Amlwch	4,494	2,562	2,700	3,020	49	37
Beaumaris	3,135	1,710	2,128	2,220	24	23
Holyhead	730	10,700	10,569	10,370	214	157
Llangefni	2,510	1,782	2,225	2,970	76	31
Menai Bridge	824	1,675	1,855	2,050	45	32
Urban	11,693	18,429	19,477	20,630	408	280
Aethwy	52,352	10,765	10,434	10,610	159	156
Twrcelyn	53,865	8,644	8,569	8,400	102	121
Valley	58,784	11,191	12,157	12,660	205	184
Rural	165,001	30,600	31,160	31,670	466	461
Anglesey	176,694	49,029	50,637	52,300	874	741

ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION

<i>District</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate for</i>				
		<i>All Causes</i>	<i>Phtbisis</i>	<i>Respir- atory</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>Heart Disease</i>
Amlwch	16.2	12.2	0.0	1.3	2.3	2.0
Beaumaris	10.8	10.4	0.0	0.4	1.8	3.1
Holyhead	20.1	15.1	0.2	1.1	2.8	5.5
Llangefni	25.6	10.4	0.0	1.7	1.3	2.4
Menai Bridge	21.9	15.6	0.0	0.5	2.9	4.9
Urban	19.8	13.6	0.1	1.1	2.4	4.2
Aethwy	15.0	14.7	0.2	1.1	2.4	5.6
Twrcelyn	12.1	14.4	0.1	0.8	1.9	4.8
Valley	16.2	14.5	0.1	0.9	2.3	4.3
Rural	14.7	14.6	0.1	1.0	2.2	4.9
Anglesey	16.7	14.2	0.1	1.0	2.3	4.6

INFANT DEATHS—STILLBIRTHS—MATERNAL DEATHS

<i>District</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>		<i>Stillbirths</i>		<i>Maternal Deaths</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate*</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate**</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate**</i>
Amlwch	3	61.2	1	20.0	—	—
Beaumaris	—	0.0	4	142.8	—	—
Holyhead	—	0.0	6	27.3	1	4.5
Llangefni	3	39.5	3	38.0	—	—
Menai Bridge	2	44.4	1	21.7	—	—
Urban	8	19.6	15	35.5	1	2.4
Aethwy	1	6.3	4	24.5	—	—
Twrcelyn	3	29.4	1	9.7	—	—
Valley	4	19.5	5	23.8	—	—
Rural	8	17.2	10	21.0	—	—
Anglesey	16	18.3	25	27.8	1	1.1

* per 1,000 live births.

** per 1,000 births (live and still)